

## CAPT. ALLYN CAPRON

How He Handled Hotchkiss Guns at Wounded Knee.

## OTHER BRAVE OFFICERS AND MEN.

Lieutenant Robinson's Sixteen-year-old Boy and the Mettle There is in Him—The Situation Discussed.

CAMP AT ABATON, Neb., Jan. 18, 1891.—[From our Special Correspondent in the Field.]—Since I mailed my correspondence of yesterday, the situation remains as much mixed as before, that is (1) it reports carry with them any real significance. The conservative among us believe the war at an end. It is my opinion, also, it behooves the country adjacent to the troops to ever remain fearful of Indian revolts from a pecuniary standpoint. Troops scatter their pay. They are not miserably disposed, and wherever they go to remain for only a few hours, they spend more money to the man than the civilian. This may be an erroneous conclusion, and probably the end is not as yet, but the handwriting on the wall is strongly indicative of a hasty conclusion of hostilities. I conscientiously believe the Sunday sun of quiet and peace only a few days off.

THE INDIANS ARE BEING SEPARATED into bands, and will go to their homes. They are holding pow-wows with General Miles almost daily. They fully comprehend their situation, and when on the 15th you could see the bucks lying around their camps, heavily armed, day later was conspicuous for the absence of arms. Captain Pierce wants the military withdrawn. Their presence may be a menace, as it were, to the reds that I feel myself incompetent to discuss; but it is true their being within sight and easy rifle shot of the Indians keeps any of the rebellious spirits among them from murdering and robbing. The Cheyennes have gone home to Standing Rock agency. They came in, gave up a few arms, said they had no more, but upon a search by the soldiers 100 rifles were found buried. These Indians left without an escort and minus arms. It was a cute idea to bury the guns, as they thought their treasure would remain intact until called for by themselves. It may take a few days yet to secure all their arms, but it is hardly possible that any conflict will now take place. No doubt one or more regiments will be sent to scout for the remainder of this winter, and those will be mounted troops. The Seventh cavalry is at Craven creek, about eight miles from here and between us and the agency. I hear that regiment will consolidate there preparatory to going to their station at Fort Riley, Kansas. All of the troops are anxiously awaiting.

ORDERS FOR A HOMEWARD MARCH. This battalion expects such an order within ten days at the farthest. As the strife is ended and peace on the eve of declaration, it is in order to speak of those of the soldiers who bravery and coolness under fire tended much to bring about so successful an issue. Of one officer in particular, prominent mention should be made. I refer to that quiet light battery (E) commander of the Missouri light battery, Captain Allyn Capron, of the Missouri light battery. He is a man with his battery in every action against the hostiles. No braver, truer officer more endeared to his men exists than

CAPTAIN ALLYN CAPRON. Within a few rods of his guns at Wounded Knee, he directed the successful handling of the little Hotchkiss guns in person. One of his men with whom we spoke tells us Captain Capron's accuracy in determining distance at the Missouri light battery. Casting his eye toward a council of Indians and poles on the bluff, the officer quickly ordered: "Sight your guns for 2,000 yards," and in a twinkling a shell from one of his guns killed an Indian and one man high in the air. When the Indians were high in the air, he was standing by his battery, ever ready to do his part. More than once I saw him writing up the Fort Douglas letter for the following day. The first summer, I was glad of every opportunity to speak in favorable terms of light battery E. First artillery, and its noble officer, Captain Capron, who is the superior of any of its kind in the army, and no doubt Captain Capron is as proud of his battery as the battery is of its captain. The Fort Douglas letter, under Colonel Forsythe, need their share of praise. The terrific criticism of the press just after the Wounded Knee fight temporarily suspended the praise of this noble officer. The part this regiment played in the above-named fight is now on record as the hardest fought of battles with the Indians. The self-denial of every officer and trooper riding in the coldest of weather by night and day, displaying bravery and coolness under fire places this regiment among our "Immortals" and entitles them to a recognition from Congress. There is yet another name, known far and wide, and that is

OUT V. HENRY, commanding the Ninth cavalry in the field. This regiment is composed of colored troopers and the battalion with Major Henry proved themselves equal to any emergency. This command proved the savior of the Seventh cavalry at the Mission fight. Coming to the rescue of the Seventh, this battalion had ridden so long that themselves and horses were well nigh exhausted, yet they spurred their tired steeds onward and came just in the nick of time. A mention of individual bravery is that of Corporal Wolcott, of the battery, who stood by his gun when those carrying ammunition to him forsook him. He is recommended for a medal and certificate of merit. Lieutenant Robinson, of the Seventh cavalry, has his little boy of sixteen years with him. At Wounded Knee the boy was in the thickest of the mess and not being armed, he quickly ran to where a soldier had fallen, grabbed his gun and fought like a tiger to the end. After that his place has ever been on the skirmish line and the lad's coolness and nerve under fire shows him a born soldier.

The idea of the new agent at Pine Ridge, Captain Pierce, in enlisting a battalion of Indians, after the fashion of the soldiery, meets with General Miles' hearty approval. In a few days now, all the Indians will have been handed in and have received Captain Pierce's receipt for the same. The new move is to enlist about

SIX COMPANIES OF INDIANS, presumably from the Ogallalas, have the others to understand that they will be protected by their own people when oppressed or punished if they do wrong. Here we are, on the main agency road to Chadron, I see scores who go in and out of the agency, without fear of being molested by the reds. This is conclusive of peace between the caucasian and the red man. The desire for the soldiery is only to spread money, nothing more as far as I can judge. These people, who are in and out of the agency every day now, tell me that they believe the situation the same. If they believe otherwise, they won't say so. They fear our removal, and when the soldiery does leave many a civilian will lose a fat job. It is better to pay no attention to any other reports than those emanating direct from General Miles. Too much has been said by correspondents of a purely imaginary kind. A gun shot would occupy a press special of at least 1,000 words and these are the very reports to my mind which have caused the powers that be to stay the hand of Miles, and permit him not to wind up the affairs of the reds on short notice. It may take a week longer to restore confidence among the surrendered Indians. They fear being dealt with for their past high-handed acts of murder, torture and cruelty. General Miles is a man among men, an officer well versed in Indian affairs, and on none other shoulders could this settlement have fallen to give general satisfaction to the public generally as upon him. Sun him up, our division commander, General Nelson Miles, is an honorable, conscientious officer, a thorough gentleman, with the one to manage to a successful issue any Indian campaign.

J. G. WARREN.

James G. McDonald & Co., candles.

## A QUESTION WELL ANSWERED.

In What Respect is Chamberlain's Cough Remedy Better Than Any Other.

WE WILL TELL YOU.

It is the only remedy that will liquify the tough, tenacious mucus incident to colds, and render it easy to expectorate. It is the only remedy that will cause the expulsion of mucus from the air cells of the lungs.

It is the only remedy that will counteract the effect of a severe cold and greatly mitigate, if not effectually cure the cold within one day's time. To do this it must be used as soon as the first symptoms of the cold appear.

It will cure a severe cold in less time than any other treatment.

It is the only remedy that will prevent croup.

It is the only remedy that has cured thousands of cases of croup without a single failure.

It is the only remedy that will prevent all dangerous consequences from whooping cough.

It is pleasant and safe to take. There is not the least danger in giving it to children in large and frequent doses which are all-aroundly safe in case of croup and some of the worst cases of whooping cough.

It is put up in large bottles for the price. Many persons who have used it for years can testify to its value. It is a 50-cent bottle of Chamberlain's cough remedy will go further towards curing severe colds, and do more real good than a dollar bottle of any other cough medicine they have ever used.

For sale by Z. C. M. I. drug dept.

## A NARROW ESCAPE.

The Hotel Roberts Very Near Destruction.

The Fire Now Seems to Have Taken Up His Residence in the Garden City—Other Items.

The city council held no session last night on account of a lack of a quorum. The excuse for the members not being present can not surely be attributed to lack of business to be attended to.

Provo was again startled last night by the pounding of the fire bell. This time the looter is Mr. W. D. Roberts, of the Roberts house, whose barn, adjoining the hotel, is a mass of charcoal. It was valued at \$1,500, with no insurance. The way people are aroused by fires of late is becoming monotonous, and it is surmised that there is a gang at work to bankrupt the insurance companies. In this case the barn was evidently set on fire for the purpose of ruining both that and the Hotel Roberts. Frank Dusenberry, son of Judge Dusenberry, tells the story that at about 9 o'clock he saw a man maneuvering about the barn with a bucket, containing what proved to be kerosene, in his hand. The man was emptied upon the corner of the barn, afterwards igniting it. The boy gave the alarm and the fire department was called out; but it occurred that the engineer was at the west end of the town, the team in another part, and fully half an hour elapsed before the trained crew was at the fire. They were there, however, in time to warm their hands and get ready to burn home in correct discipline. A tough looking character was hauled up on suspicion of having committed the arson, he answering the description of a man who had purchased a quantity of turpentine the day before the fire, but he was discharged through lack of evidence against him. If some one will do the public the good of loading up one or two of these toughs with buckets, he will receive hearty congratulations.

The Evening Social club, of Provo, will give a ball at the opera house to-morrow (Wednesday) evening. It promises to be a very fine affair.

William H. Bancroft, of the Union Pacific and other officials of that line, will visit Provo and Tropic to-morrow, at which time they will confer with Mr. Welby, of the Rio Grande Western, relative to depot improvements in our city. The committee on railroads appointed under the chamber of commerce will make it convenient to voice the sentiments of the people of Provo in the matter.

The first issue of the *Dispatch* came below, bids fair to take his place among the leading long distance runners of America. He was born at Manchester, England, March 4, 1867, is 5 ft. 6½ in. high, and weighs 138 pounds. He joined the Ashton-under-Lyne harriers in 1884, and was still a member of that famous team when he left England for America in 1889. His best

A Plucky Runner. "Fred" Sugden, whose portrait appears below, bids fair to take his place among the leading long distance runners of America. He was born at Manchester, England, March 4, 1867, is 5 ft. 6½ in. high, and weighs 138 pounds. He joined the Ashton-under-Lyne harriers in 1884, and was still a member of that famous team when he left England for America in 1889. His best

performance in England was when he ran ten miles on the Manchester race course in 57m. 35½s., Oct. 17, 1888. He made his debut on an American track at Racine, Wis., April 20, 1890, in a one mile handicap, winning easily. At Milwaukee, Wis., June 1, he won a 120 yards handicap, and coming out again ten minutes later he finished a close second to Sam, a well known Cream City "ped." Both men have tried conclusions several times since then at various distances, Sugden winning on every occasion.

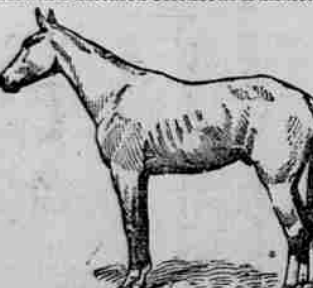
The Facer Dallas. The chestnut gelding Dallas is a campaigner of four seasons, the first two of which were of little importance. In 1887 he was defeated in two races, the only ones he entered. The following year he captured a pacing record of 2:34½. In 1889 he reduced the time to 2:22½. But 1890 was his banner year. At Philadelphia he established a record for himself of 2:17½, which he reduced to 2:15½ at Pittsburg. At Cleveland Cricket defeated Dallas, but he later won the second heat in 2:13½. He afterward defeated Cricket at Buffalo. H.

Dallas, 2:11½. was a winner at many other meetings, but succumbed to the great Hal Pointer at the closing meeting of the grand circuit at Philadelphia, where he won second money and the third heat in 2:19½. Dallas is by Mount Boy—Rowena, and his future seems most promising.

Brick dust deposit, milky urine, scalding or painful sensation, inflammation of the kidneys and bladder, readily yield to the potent influences of the celebrated Oregon Kidney Tonic. Sold everywhere.



J. F. SUGDEN.



DALLAS, 2:11½.

## UNREDEEMED MONEY.

Various Ways in Which Uncle Sam Has Made Millions.

## WORK OF THE PARLOR STOVE.

Nearly Fifty Per Cent. of the Fractional Currency Still in the Pockets of the People.

"The parlor stove is a considerable source of income to the United States treasury, though the contributors to the fund accumulated by its means are invariably most unwilling ones," said a treasury official.

"Of all ways of hoarding paper money none appears to be in such universal favor as that of hiding it away in an unused sitting room stove during the summer time. When the fire is lighted in the autumn the cash goes up in smoke, and then the owner makes application to have the ashes removed. The chief reason for this is the vision said that not less than 100 such cases were submitted to him every fall. Sometimes the remains are not too far consumed for identification, but as a rule this method of destroying money is found to be singularly effective and hopeless. There was received at the treasury \$130, in the shape of a small quantity of ashes packed into a thimble, from Texas. The woman who owned the \$130 had drawn the sum from bank and deposited it in a stove for safe keeping, with the usual result. Unfortunately the ashes were indistinguishable from any other ashes, and so she lost the amount."

MONEY DESTROYED BY FIRE. "It is a most interesting fact that nearly all the paper money destroyed by accident meets its fate on the rail. Whenever a railway disaster occurs fire usually ensues, and the express car is burned. Now, an express car invariably carries a safe with a few more or less money in it, among other valuables. The safe, unless it is one for transporting government money, is apt to be one of the portable kind and not fire-proof. Thus it is an almost every day occurrence for one of these safes to arrive at the treasury here with its cash contents in the shape of more or less hopeless ashes.

"For example, take an accident that occurred in Kentucky. Two trains met in a tunnel, one of them loaded with passengers and the other a freight, carrying coal and iron. For thirty hours the wreck burned, and such was the heat generated that the iron was melted and flowed like water. In the express car of the passenger train was a safe with \$1,600 cash in it, besides a lot of jewelry. It was all paper money, and was reduced to ashes. Seven hundred dollars is all that the redemption division has been able to get out of it in condition for purchase with United States notes. This, the authorities say, is the worst record through which an express safe has ever passed.

BURNED MONEY REDEEMED. "You would be astonished to see how little in the way of remains is required, when passed under the hands of the treasury experts, to procure the identification and redemption of burned paper money. A few bits, so hopelessly charred as to seem to the ordinary eye but a small accumulation of ashes, may be redeemable for thousands of dollars in bright new bills at the paying teller's desk. All that is required is sufficient evidence that the remains of the notes have been really destroyed. Morsels no bigger than your finger nails are every day redeemed for the face value of the bills they represent. As to this it is largely a matter of chance. If the morsel were merely a corner it would not be likely to suffice for the identification of the bill.

"Supposing that the case is that of a banknote, it is absolutely essential that the bank should be determined, else payment cannot be made. But let the bit presented show the name of the bank, its number or even a portion of one of the officers' signatures, and it goes. Until recently portions of notes sent in have been redeemed on the discount principle—nineteen tenths of a ten dollar bill bringing \$9, and so on—but now the law is that the smallest portion is redeemable at full face value if only it is accompanied by satisfactory affidavits as to the loss of the remainder.

Some few attempts have been made to swindle the treasury in this way by false affidavits, but the department believes that it has always discovered them.

"Uncle Sam has made a good deal of money by his paper cash that has been accidentally destroyed. Of course every penny of it that is not burned in at the treasury for redemption is so much in his pocket. In this way he has found his issue of fractional currency most profitable. These small notes—for 5 cents, 10 cents, 25 cents and 50 cents—were easily destroyed, especially during war times.

PROFIT IN PAPER MONEY. "The first issue was made in 1863, and of the 5-cent notes then put forth, nearly one-half—more than 45 per cent—accuracy speaking—has never been asked payment for. The same thing is true of 30 per cent of the 10-cent notes, 20 per cent of the 25-cent notes, and 11 per cent of the 50-cent notes. It is shown by the figured treasury total that of the \$20,000,000 worth of these notes first issued more than \$4,000,000 still remains in the pockets of the government.

There were four more subsequent issues of fractional currency—some of their output in 3 and 15 cent notes—aggregating about \$447,000,000, and of this lump sum more than \$11,000,000 has not been called for. This leaves Uncle Sam 'on velvet' to the extent of \$15,000,000, so far as his fractional notes are concerned. In other words, he seems to have made about that amount of money clear on the five issues.

"Now, what has become of all this small change? In 1870 a treasury commission, not appointed by law in any proper form, made up its mind that \$8,000,000 had been lost or destroyed, and congress accordingly appropriated that amount out of the \$10,000,000 originally appropriated for the redemption of the fractional notes over for the payment of pensions. Since then three experts in the department, making their calculations independently—one of them Accountant Leutz, of the national banking division—have arrived approximately at the same conclusion, that not more than \$1,000,000 of the fractional currency has been destroyed or lost, and that \$14,000,000 yet remains outstanding.

"According to their estimate this great sum is at present entirely in the hands of collectors, large and small. It requires nearly \$3,000,000 of each fractional issue to satisfy their appetite for curiosities. Not merely do dealers hold considerable stocks of these notes, but nearly every private individual has one or more of them just for fun.—Washington Star.

Sweet Revenge. Jimson—Ten years ago Smithson wronged me cruelly. And now my revenge is at hand.

Thomson—What are you going to do?

Jimson—To-morrow will be his wedding. I will bestow tin drums upon his twins and a tin whistle upon his oldest boy.—Pittsburg Bulletin.

VICTORY FOR AN INSURANCE COMPANY. S. S. Conover, agent, Northwestern Mutual Life Insurance company, of Manistee, Mich., says: "I had rheumatism twenty years; used crutches ten years. From the use of powerful liniments my hip and knee had lost nearly all strength. Hibbard's Rheumatic Syrup has cured me, and I wish to herald to all the merits of the wonderful medicine." For sale by Johnson, Pratt, & Co.

SMOKE BEST TOBACCO SOLD. CASH BURHAM. TRY IT 2 oz FOR 5 CTS.

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Is the only positive cure for DYSPEPSIA, CONSTIPATION, LIVER and KIDNEY DISEASES, and is recommended by physicians when other medicines fail. Thousands testify to its having saved their lives. To Mothers and Daughters it has proved a blessing. \$1 bottle; 6 for \$5. All Dealers.

"A FAMILY JEWEL."—A beautiful illustrated book—How to Cure all Blood and Kidney Diseases—mailed free. Address (naming this paper) Dr. DAVID KENNEDY CORP'N, Rondout, N.Y.

## DR. LIEBIG'S WONDERFUL GERMAN INVIGORATOR.

TRIAL BOTTLE SENT FREE. The reason thousands cannot get cured of Chronic Special Complaints, Nervous Debility, Diseases of the Eye, Ear, Nose, Throat and the other diseases, is owing to a complication called Prostration, which is a disease, which requires special treatment.

Dr. Liebig's Invigorator is the only positive cure for Prostration. Price of Invigorator, 50¢; case of six bottles, \$10; half-size bottles, half price. Books, 10¢ each. To Mothers and Daughters it has proved a blessing. \$1 bottle; 6 for \$5. All Dealers.

Dr. Liebig & Co., for nearly a quarter of a century have made a specialty of Diseases of Men, Debility and Diseases of Women and Children. Disease, however induced, speedily, thoroughly and permanently cured, recent cases of men, debility, chronic cases, all treated; charges moderate. Consultation free. Call or address, 400 Geary street, San Francisco, Cal. Private entrance, 30 Mason street.

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LEWIS' 98 per cent. LYE. Powdered and Pure. (PATENTED.) The strongest and purest Lye made. Will make 10 lbs. of the best Portland Cement in 30 minutes without boiling. It is the best disinfectant for closets, drains, etc. Photographs and machinists' use. Foundrymen, bolt and nut makers, for engineers, as a boiler cleaner, etc. For painters, to remove old paint. For washing greasy etc. etc. Call on J. W. FARRELL & CO., 137 Main St., Salt Lake City, Utah.

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BRANDS—HIGH PATENT AND STRAIGHT Grades; all warranted as good as any made in Utah. The Highest Cash Price Paid for Good Wheat. Telephone to the Mills, 100, Office, 45 East First South Street.

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RISE SUN STOVE POLISH. BEAUTY OF POLISH—SAVING LABOR, CLEANLINESS, DURABILITY & CHEAPNESS, UNEQUALLED. NO ODOR WHEN HEATED.

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THE CULLEN HOTEL. S. C. EWING, Proprietor. Opened October 3d, 1887. THE FINEST HOTEL IN THE WEST. Rates, \$3.00 per Day. SPECIAL RATES TO TOURISTS.

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New 5-roomed house, with bath and water; close in. \$1,900. 2nd rods on car line, with bath. \$4,500. One fourth interest in 70 acres, close to city. \$34,800. 12th rods, corner, on car line, with new 8 roomed brick house. \$2,000. 24th rods and 4th rods, on Third street, new house. \$8,000. 11 acres, about four miles from postoffice, per acre. \$2,500. 160 acres, six miles from postoffice, per acre. \$100. Lots in all parts of the city and in all additions and subdivisions.

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HENRY WAGENER, Salt Lake City, Utah.

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WHOLESALE AND RETAIL. Second South Street, Three Doors East of Main Street.

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During the Holidays we have Sold More Goods and at Lower

Prices than any other store in the city, and we

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DRY GOODS,

Boots and Shoes,

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CARPETS, CURTAINS AND RUGS,

GROCERIES, HARDWARE,

GLASSWARE AND TINWARE,

Stoves and Ranges.

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COHN BROS. Sale of LADIES' MUSLIN UNDERWEAR.

On Monday Morning

We shall offer for sale the Largest and Most Complete stock of

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SEE OUR WINDOWS

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We have opened a beautiful lot of higher priced MUSLIN UNDERWEAR from \$1.25 to \$5.00 each, by far the most beautiful line we have ever shown. They will be offered during this sale at

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Thomson's Waterproof Boots and Shoes. We have just received for the Holiday Trade a Carload of Safety Bicycles, and we propose to sell them at prices within the reach of all.

We offer a 24-inch Boy's Safety for \$25.00, a 27-inch for \$35.00, and a 30-inch for \$45.00.

These are First-class Goods